

AIRGRAM

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Suriname/LOS

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HANDLING

CLASSIFICATION

MESSAGE REFERENCE NO.

~~LIMITED OFFICIAL USE~~

A-23

TO: Department of State

DEPARTMENT PLEASE PASS BRASILIA, GEORGETOWN,
PORT OF SPAIN

FROM: Amembassy PARAMARIBO

DATE: October 29, 1979

E.O. 11652:

N/A

TAGS:

EFIS, NS

SUBJECT:

NEW SURINAMESE 200-MILE ECONOMIC ZONE IMPLEMENTING
REGULATIONS

REF:

36

DEPT. DISTRIBUTION

ORIGIN/ACTION

DES

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EB	EUR	INR	IO
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FRB	HEW	INT	LAB
NAVY	NSA	NSC	OPIC
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XMB			

SUGGESTED DISTRIBUTION:

1. This airgram contains proprietary information which may be released, but should not be attributed or identified.

2. As reported earlier, the Government of Suriname in June, 1978 circulated copies of a new law promulgating a 200-mile economic zone off the coast of Suriname. While the covering document stated the new zone would come into effect as of June 11, 1978, necessary regulations implementing the new law were not forthcoming; later, the Government announced these regulations would be published, and come into effect, on November 1, 1979.

3. Though we have not yet been able to obtain an officially-approved copy of the regulations in final form, it appears likely they will be issued essentially as written in the earlier draft attached (in English). We will report by cable any changes which may be made in the final version.

4. Under these regulations, all fishing vessels of whatever registry will be required to obtain licenses, for which a fee will be required. No fee amount or formula is stipulated by the regulations. The regulations appear to make no practical distinction between Surinamese and foreign vessels in terms of rights or obligations, but we assume that, as they are applied

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LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

Paramaribo A-23

Page 2 of 3

in practice, Surinamese vessels will enjoy advantages, at least in obtaining licenses, over foreign vessels. As the regulations are written, they appear to require even foreign vessels to be operated by persons "having their registered office in Suriname and...recorded as such in the Registers of the Suriname Chamber of Commerce," a provision which presumably would prohibit itinerant fishing operations without offices here, even though the vessel might call regularly, and sell its catch, at Paramaribo. The regulation also requires that all vessels "see to it that the greater part of the catch is processed in Suriname."

5. The new regulations echo the language of the law in prescribing penalties of up to one year imprisonment, and/or a fine of a maximum 100,000 Surinamese Guilders (US \$56,500.00; US \$1.00 = Sf. 1.77) for "non-intentional" infractions of these regulations. For willful violations, the penalties increase to fines of a maximum Sf. 500,000.00 (US \$282,485.00) and/or imprisonment for up to six years. Confiscation of vessel, gear and catch is also mandated by the new regulations in case of violations.

6. While no time limit is set in the new regulations for the procurement of a license, it seems likely the government will allow some period of grace, especially for vessels now established here. However, since the regulations call for publication of the Central Fishery Register in January of each year, this is a likely ultimate date for completion of the licensing campaign, if not finished sooner.

7. According to the manager of the large Castle & Cooke shrimp processing operation here, the new licensing requirement is likely to cost him between Sf. 1500 and 3000 (US \$850 to \$1500) per boat per year, not a significant factor. He sees some benefit to established fishermen here in that the new regulations, theoretically, might prevent "raids" on the Suriname shrimp beds during those rare seasons when the fishing is better here than in adjacent waters, and (also theoretically) eliminate trawling operations, chiefly by Venezuelan boats, which disrupt the shrimp fishery. The Surinamese Government may possibly establish a new radio communications facility at the Bethesda boat repair facility on the Suriname river near Paramaribo; Cook indicated this would be a slight "plus" for his operations as well, since communication capability with the boats, which typically stay out 40 to 60 days, is now poor.

8. Suriname, while it now has several patrol boats capable of enforcing (or at least patrolling) the 200-mile limits, has almost no one able to operate them at sea, nor does it appear the Surinamese Defense Force has any training program in progress, or planned. One junior member of the

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

Paramaribo A-23

Page 3 of 3

Defense Force is currently in the Netherlands undergoing what appears to be a four-year course which would qualify him as a junior-grade seagoing officer. Crew, however, would still be lacking. So far as we can determine, the Dutch--to whom the Surinamese look for much of their required technical skills--currently have no plans for any training program, and do not appear prepared to furnish crews or officers themselves.

9. Enforcement, at least as discussed at a meeting called by Defense Force Commander Col. ELSTAK (an Infantry officer) some months ago, would be "cooperative:" licensed vessels would be expected to keep watch for unlicensed vessels, and to report their presence by radio.

10. The 1978 law enumerates Surinamese economic rights not only in coastal and territorial waters and the airspace above, but also with regard to the seabed and subsoil. The new regulations, however, deal only with fishing rights in the 200-mile zone. In addition to stipulating conditions for registry of fishing vessels, inspection and licensing, the new regulations also reserve the right to regulate further (but without actually doing so) with regard to prohibited catch or methods, size of fish, quotas and closed seasons or zones.

11. In view of the relatively severe penalties even for inadvertent violation of these new regulations, we believe widest possible dissemination of the new rules should be made to U.S. fishermen likely to operate in or near Surinamese waters.

OSTRANDER

Att: "The Two Hundred Mile Fishery Zone"
issued at Paramaribo, April 14, 1978

"Law Containing the Extension of the Territorial Sea of the Republic of Suriname and the Establishment of a Contiguous Economic Zone" issued at Paramaribo, April 14, 1978

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

The Two Hundred Mile Fishery Zone

Chapter I

General Definitions

Artikel 1

- a. "The Law" : The law of 14 April 1978 containing expansion of the territorial sea of the Republic of Surinam and the establishment of the bordering of the economic zone.
- b. "The Minister" : The Minister of Agriculture.
- c. "The Director" : The Director of Agriculture.
- d. "The Fishery Zone" : A zone, which contains the territorial sea, as meant and described in art 1 and 2 of the law as well as the economic zone, as meant and described in art. 3 of the law.
- e. "To Fish" : A. The launching, floating and docking of fishing vessels as well as the use of another source to catch fish.
B. Every other occupation which results in catching fish.
C. Every occupation in support of or supplying of fishing vessels including the purchase, processing, preparation, storing, freezing or transportation of fish.
- f. "Fish" : Fish and parts of fish, shellfish as well as animal and vegetable organisms which form part of the natural richness of the sea, with the exception of birds.
- g. "Sea Fishery" : The fishing in the fishery zone.
- h. "Fishing Vessel" : A vessel which is being used for remunerative purposes or which is destined to be used for sea fishery.
- i. "Ship Owner" : The operator of a fishing vessel.
- j. "Board" : The Board of Consult for sea fishery as meant in art. 26.
- k. "Harbor Master" : The Head of Port of the Ministry of Public Works.

Article 2

- 1. For the purposes of this decree Surinamese fishing vessel shall be understood to mean a fishing craft
 - a. which is owned either for at least fifty per cent by Surinamers or for at least twenty-five per cent by Surinamers and for at least fifty per cent by Surinam residents, and.
 - b. which docks or will dock regularly in Suriname, and
 - c. the operator of which has his registered office in Suriname.

2. In this article Surinamers shall be understood to be:
 1. Partnerships and limited partnerships having their registered office in Suriname and all severally liable partners of which are Surinamers;
 2. Joint stock companies incorporated under Surinamese laws and having their registered office in Suriname of which at least fifty percent of the issued share capital is owned by Surinamers;
 3. Associations or foundations formed under Surinamese laws and registered in Suriname, of which the majority of the committee members consists of Surinamers residing in Suriname.
3. In this article residents of Suriname shall be understood to be:
 1. Partnerships and limited partnerships having their registered office in Suriname and all severally liable partners of which are Surinam residents;
 2. Joint stock companies incorporated under Surinamese laws and having their registered office in Suriname, of which at least fifty percent of the issued share capital is owned by Surinam residents;
 3. Associations or foundations formed under Surinamese laws and registered in Suriname, of which the majority of Committee members consists of residents of Suriname.

Article 3

For the purposes of this Decree Surinamese fishing craft shall be understood to mean a fishing craft in case

- a. it docks or will dock regularly in Suriname, and
- b. the operator has his registered office in Suriname and is recorded as such in the Registers of the Surinam Chamber of Commerce, and
- c. under an agreement the operator has the disposal thereof for at least three years, a transcript of which agreement, if necessary accompanied by a translation in Dutch, shall be deposited with the Harbor Master, and
- d. the shipowner has declared to the Harbor Master in writing that he agrees to the registration of such fishing craft in the Central Fishery Register, and
- e. the operator sees to it that the greater part of the catch is processed in Suriname.

Article 4

For the purposes of this Decree a foreign fishing craft admitted in Suriname shall be understood to be a fishing craft

- a. which docks or will dock regularly in Suriname, and
- b. whose operator has an office in Suriname and has been recorded as such in the Register of the Surinam Chamber of Commerce, and
- c. whose operator sees to it that the greater part of the catch is processed in Suriname.

Article 5

For the purposes of this Decree a foreign fishing craft shall be understood to be any fishing craft not falling under

Chapter II

Registration of fishing vessels

Article 6

1. The Harbor Master keeps a Central Fishery Register consisting of 3 parts. In part A Surinam fishing vessels are registered as meant in art. 2. In part B, Surinam fishing vessels are registered as meant in art. 3. In part C, foreign fishing vessels are registered as meant in art. 4.

2. To obtain registration in the Central Fishery Register, the boat owner has to apply on a registration form which will be provided free by the Minister of Public Works.

3. The registration can be applied for and will be granted only for part A, B or C.

Article 7

1. Together with delivering the completed, signed form, the supporting documents will be consulted to see that the fishing vessel meets the requirements in art 2, 3 or 4 and the agreement, meant in art 3 sub c and the statement in art sub d are also being consulted.

2. After receiving the form, and the supporting documents meant in sub 1, the Harbor Master decides within 30 days if the request for registration is accepted or not.

3. In case of an incomplete form or missing of the necessary supporting documents and documents, the signer has the opportunity once, to complete the missing documents or to consult of the missing supporting documents, within a term appointed by the Harbor Master.

4. If the missing documents have not been completed according to the term appointed in sub 3, the Harbor Master will not take the application into consideration.

Article 8

1. The Harbor Master informs the applicant of the refusal, per registered letter, in which he states reasons of the refusal.

2. The party concerned may give notice of appeal at the Court of Justice, within 30 days.

Article 9

1. After registration the Harbor Master sends the applicant a registration certificate in duplicate form which has to be paid for. The Minister of Public Works determines the amount to be paid for the registration certificate. The Minister of Public Works determines the form and lay-out of the registration certificate and it will be published in the "Advertentieblad van de Republiek Suriname". The registration certificate should contain:

- a. the character and number under which the vessel is registered.
- b. the name of the vessel.

- cc. the part, in which the vessel is registered.
- d. the measures
- e. description of the vessel according to the registration.
- f. name and address of boat owner(s)
- g. name and address of shipowners.

Article 10

1. The Central Fishery Register is public.
2. Everyone can get information from the Central Fishery Register against payment of a certain amount.

Article 11

A Surinam fishing vessel sails the Surinam flag.

Article 12

1. The owner of a Surinam fishing vessel or a foreign fishing vessel, that is permitted into Suriname, has to inform the Harbor Master of every change, which may result in a change of what is registered in the Central Fishery Register. This has to be done within one week after the change.
2. The Harbor Master will cancel the registration:
 - a. on request of the owner
 - b. officially if it has appeared that they no longer meet the requirements to register as a Suriname fishing vessel or as a foreign fishing vessel that is permitted into Suriname.
 - c. officially when he is not fully informed in time, of the change in sub 1.
3. The Harbor Master informs the owner of the vessel of the cancelation by means of a registered letter in which he states the reasons of cancelation.
4. The Harbor Master informs the Director immediately of the cancelation.
5. Through the cancelation the quality of the Surinam fishing vessel or foreign fishing vessel, which is permitted into Suriname is disqualified.
6. Party concerned may give notice of appeal at the Court of Justice within 30 days.

Chapter III

License for sea fishery

Article 14

1. The owner of the fishing vessel applies for a license to fish at sea, on a form which is freely provided by the Harbor Master.

2. Together with delivery of the completed, signed form to the Harbor Master, the enclosures mentioned in art. 15 will be discussed.

3. In case of an incomplete form or missing of enclosures, mentioned in art 15, the applicant is given the opportunity one more time to complete the missing documents or to discuss the missing enclosures, within a term appointed by the Harbor Master.

4. If the missing documents have not been completed within the term appointed in sub 3, the Harbor Master will not take the application into consideration.

Article 15

1. The owner of the fishing vessel encloses the following supporting documents with form mentioned in art. 14 sub 1.

- a. a list containing the names and addresses of the captain and other crewmembers.
- b. a recent picture or recent pictures of the fishing vessel which clearly shows the name and registration numbers of the fishing vessel.
- c. a description of the fishing gear and the methods with which the vessel will fish, which are aboard the vessel.
- d. A description of the radiocommunication sources and other possible electrical or electronical apparatus, present aboard the vessel.
- e. a description of what fish you will catch.

Article 16

1. The Harbor Master forwards the form received, together with the enclosures as well as a copy of the registration certificate for the concerned vessel, as soon as possible to the Director.

2. The Harbor Master may enclose his comments

3. The Harbor Master issues the signer, a dated certificated of notification of submittance to the Director.

Article 17

1. Before January 20 of each year the Minister publishes in the "Advertentieblad of the Republiek of Suriname" as well as in two newspapers, the date the application forms as meant in art 14 sub 1, will be obtainable from the Harbor Master. Also the maximum number of licenses that will be issued that year per kind of fish, mentioning the distribution of the in part A,B or C of the Central Fishery Register, recorded fishing vessels and foreign vessels.

2. With the announcements as mentioned in sub 1, the Minister after hearing the Board, also publishes the general conditions under which the license will be issued. These general conditions are amongst other the permitted catch equipment and catch methods and the mesh, the seasons in which fishing is allowed, the minimum measures of the caught fish, the maximum of the quantities of fish to be caught and the way to report the catches. They will be printed on the reverse side of the license.

3. The Minister may also add special conditions or commitments which only hold for a special vessel or group.

Article 18

1. Within 30 days after the date, of the notice of acknowledgement of submittance to the Director as covered in art 16 sub 3, the Minister in contravention of art 6, sub 1, of the law issues the license which has a validity up to 1 year and appears as 1 original copy and 1 duplicate.
2. The License cannot be transferred.
3. In the case of issuing a license, the Harbor Master informs the signer of the in art. 14, sub 1, meant form, written or oral, that both copies meant in sub 1, can be obtained at his office. On receiving the documents the amount mentioned in art. 19 has to be paid - except in the case of foreign vessels - on presentation of the in art. 21 meant certificate of seaworthiness.
- * 4. A refusal to a request for a license will be informed by the Minister within 30 days by a registered letter stating the reasons, after the date of the in art. 16 submittance to the Director.
- * 5. The party concerned may give notice of appeal at the Court of Justice, against the negative decision or the special conditions or commitments attached, within 30 days after submittance of the negative decision or in case of issuing the license, the special conditions or commitments, as meant in art 17 sub 3, attached to it.

Article 19

It is compulsory to pay a certain amount to the Government, for the license. This amount is determined by the Minister, after he has consulted the Board. At the same time it is published as meant in art. 17, sub 1. At determining the amount, the Minister can distinguish between the in part A, B or C registered vessels and the foreign vessels in the Central Fishery Register, as well as distinguishing the variety of fish on which you are allowed to catch or distinguish between the sizes of the engine capacity of the vessel.

Article 20

1. The Minister withdraws the license, stating the reasons:
 - a. on request of the owner of the license.
 - b. on account of activities which violate one or more conditions or obligations under which it was granted.
 - c. when the owner of the license is adjudicated in bankruptcy or when suspension of payment is granted.
 - d. when the conditions and obligations stated in art. 25 are violated.
 - e. when the capacity/acknowledgement of the Suriname or foreign vessel, which is permitted in Suriname has been disqualified.
2. Parties concerned may give notice of appeal at the Court of Justice within 30 days.

Chapter IV

Certificate of Seaworthiness

Article 21

1. The Harbor Master issues the Certificate of Seaworthiness if the officers of the Naval Inspection are convinced that the

Suriname and foreign vessels on land as well as sea, meet the necessary requirements allowed in Suriname,

2. The certificate for seaworthiness is granted for a period of 2 years.

The form, lay-out and contents of the certificate of seaworthiness is determined by the Minister of Public Works, which will be published in "Het Advertentieblad van Suriname".

Chapter V

Special Provisions

Article 22

1. The captain of a vessel which is not a foreign one, has to see to it that the following is aboard his ship:
 - a. a copy of the registration certificate.
 - b. the original or a copy of the license
 - c. the certificate of seaworthiness
2. The captain of a foreign vessel has to see to it that the original or copy of the license are aboard the ship.
3. At the first request of the controlling officer the registration certificate, license or the certificate of seaworthiness has to be presented and if asked surrendered.

Article 23

The foreign vessel will only receive the license when there is a International Agreement between Surinam and the country of registration of the foreign vessel, regarding fishing in the fishery zone of the Republic of Suriname and in the waters of that country.

Article 24

Article 25

1. To protect and to maintain the total number of fish, further regulations may be issued:
 1. a prohibition to catch a certain kind of fish.
 2. a prohibition to catch certain kinds of fish during a certain period or on certain days
 3. a prohibition to use certain catch methods or fishing gear.
 4. a prohibition to catch fish under a certain minimum size.
 5. a prohibition to catch fish on certain fishing grounds
 6. a prohibition to catch fish above a certain maximum quantity, distinguishing the various kinds of fish.
2. As much as possible, the regulations in sub 1, will be printed on the reverse side of the license.

Article 26

1. No one is allowed, without a license previously issued by government decree, to engage in activities in the economic zone which constitute an infringement of the rights stated in art.

General conditions which a license holder will have to meet may be laid down by Government decree. Moreover, when a license is granted, special conditions may be made in it or obligations attached to it.

3. A license may be revoked at all times on account of activities which violate one or more conditions or obligations under which it was granted and, furthermore, at the exclusive discretion of the appropriate authority, on the ground of reasons which derive from the public interest or if the national interest may so require. A similar decision will mention the grounds on which it is based. In special cases this may be omitted.

Article 27

1. Intentional violation of the provisions stated in or resulting from this law will be punishable with a prison term of maximum six years and a fine of maximum five hundred thousand guilders.

2. In the case of a prison sentence, the judge may impose a fine as well.

Article 28

1. Non-intentional violation of the provisions stated in or resulting from this law will be punishable with a jail term of maximum one year or a fine of maximum one hundred thousand guilders.

2. In the case of a jail sentence the judge may impose a fine as well.

Article 29

A person who does not fulfill one or more conditions attached to the license, as stated in article 6, or who does not do so on time or in full, or a person who acts in violation of such conditions, will be punished with a fine of maximum one hundred thousand guilders.

Article 30

The acts made punishable in article 27 will be considered as criminal offenses and those made punishable in articles 28 and 29 as misdemeanors.

Article 31

The objects used to commit offenses as described in articles 27, 28 and 29 as well as goods obtained from the offense, may be confiscated.

Article 32

1. If the offender is unknown or has died before the start of the prosecution, the confiscation may be decided upon by judicial decree, at the request of the public prosecutor.

2. The decree will be made public by the register in the *Advertentieblad* of the Republic of Suriname and/or in one or more newspapers to be chosen by the judge.

3. The decree will take effect, except if a party concerned files a petition with the registrar within two months after publication and if it appears in the course of further investigation, that no offense was committed regarding the matter in question.

4. During fourteen days the attorney general has the right to appeal decrees issued in accordance with paragraph 1, to the Court. The same applies to decrees issued on account of paragraph 3, resulting from a petition.

Article 33

If one of the acts made punishable in articles 27, 28 and 29 is committed by or through a group or corporation, criminal prosecution will be instituted and the sentence pronounced against the one who ordered the perpetration of the act or who was the actual leader of the unlawful activity or neglect.

Article 34

1. The public prosecutor has the authority, in the case of acts made punishable by articles 27, 28 and 29, to lay down conditions the voluntary fulfilment of which will cancel the right to prosecution.

2. The legal provisions which apply in this matter to misdemeanors will be applicable in a similar fashion to criminal offenses as described in art. 27.

Article 35

1. With the investigation of acts made punishable by this law are charged, besides persons assigned by article 28 of the Penal Code, persons belonging to the armed forces of Suriname and/or other persons, especially assigned by the Minister of Justice and Police.

2. The investigators are at all times authorized to confiscate, or claim for confiscation, all objects which may lead to the discovery of the truth or of which the confiscation or destruction, total or partial, may be ordered.

Article 36

1. If the goods confiscated on the ground of article 35 contain perishables, the Attorney General may grant permission for the sale of these goods or merchandise.

2. The sale will be conducted in public by the investigators, and according to local customs.

3. Proceeds from the sale of goods or merchandise as mentioned above may be confiscated.

Article 37

If the matters dealt with in this law require amending for the sake of its proper execution, a government decree may be issued to that effect.

Article 38

This law will take effect on the day following the day of its proclamation.

Issued at Paramaribo, April 14, 1978
Johan H. Ferrier

The Minister of General and Foreign Affairs, H.A.E. Arron

The Minister of Justice and Police, S. Badrising

The Minister of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries, J. Sisal

H.I. MISS.N. O. 1000001

(Unclassified)

Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary of the U.S.A.
Dr. S. Redmondstraat 13
Alhier.

*Reported in
Paramaribo 851
(Classified)*

No. 1376

2 June 1978

Excellency,

I have the honour to transmit to you the unofficial translation
in English of the text of the Law containing the extension of the territorial
Sea of the Republic of Suriname and the establishment of a contiguous eco-
nomic zone which will come into effect from 11 June 1978.

I have the honour to request that said unofficial translation be
circulated to all Member States of the United Nations.



Hr. H.A.F. Heidweiler
Permanent Representative
of the Republic of Suriname to the
United Nations

H.E. Mr. Kurt Waldheim
Secretary-General
United Nations

**LAW CONTAINING THE EXTENSION OF THE TERRITORIAL SEA OF THE REPUBLIC OF SURINAME
AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A CONTIGUOUS ECONOMIC ZONE.**

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SURINAME,

HAVING CONSIDERED THAT IT IS DESIRABLE TO EXTEND THE TERRITORIAL SEA OF
THE REPUBLIC OF SURINAME, AS WELL AS TO ESTABLISH A CONTIGUOUS ECONOMIC
ZONE, HAS, HAVING HEARD THE ADVISORY BOARD AND IN CONSULTATION WITH
PARLIAMENT, RATIFIED THE FOLLOWING LAW:

ARTICLE 1

- I. THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE REPUBLIC OF SURINAME EXTENDS BEYOND THE LAND
TERRITORY AND THE INTERNAL WATERS TO:
 - A. A BELT OF SEA ADJACENT TO ITS COAST AND DESCRIBED AS THE
TERRITORIAL SEA;
 - B. THE AIR SPACE ABOVE THE TERRITORIAL SEA AND
 - C. THE SEA-BED AND THE SUBSOIL OF THE TERRITORIAL SEA.

THE REPUBLIC OF SURINAME EXERCISES THIS SOVEREIGNTY WITH DUE OBSERVANCE
OF THE RULES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

ARTICLE 2

THE OUTER LIMIT OF THE TERRITORIAL SEA IS DETERMINED BY A LINE, EACH POINT
OF WHICH IS SITUATED AT A DISTANCE OF 12 NAUTICAL MILES FROM THE NEAREST
POINT ON THE LINE OF THE LOW-WATER MARK ALONG THE SHORE, THE SO-CALLED
BASELINE.

-2-

ARTICLE 3

THE BELT OF SEA ADJACENT TO AND EXTENDING FROM THE OUTER LIMIT OF THE TERRITORIAL SEA OF THE REPUBLIC OF SURINAME TO A DISTANCE OF 200 NAUTICAL MILES, MEASURED FROM THE LINE OF THE LOW-WATER MARK AS DEFINED IN ARTICLE 2 OF THIS LAW, IS CONSIDERED THE ECONOMIC ZONE.

ARTICLE 4

- I. IN THE ECONOMIC ZONE THE REPUBLIC OF SURINAME HAS SOVEREIGN RIGHTS CONCERNING THE EXPLORATION, EXPLOITATION, CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES, LIVING AS WELL AS NON-LIVING, ON THE SEA-BED AND IN THE SUBSOIL AND THE SUPERJACENT WATERS.
2. WITHOUT PREJUDICE TO THE ABOVE IT CAN BE DECREED THAT THE PROVISIONS OF THIS LAW AND THE INSTRUCTIONS BASED THEREON SHALL ALSO APPLY TO:
 - A. TO ERECT AND USE ARTIFICIAL ISLANDS, INSTALLATIONS AND SIMILAR STRUCTURES;
 - B. TO PROTECT THE SEA ENVIRONMENT, THIS INCLUDES TAKING MEASURES AGAINST POLLUTION;
 - C. TO CONDUCT SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND EXPERIMENTS;
 - D. TO EXTRACT ENERGY FROM WATER CURRENTS AND WINDS;
 - E. TO ENGAGE IN OTHER ACTIVITIES AIMED AT THE ECONOMIC EXPLORATION AND EXPLOITATION OF THIS ZONE.

ARTICLE 5

IN THE ECONOMIC ZONE DESCRIBED ABOVE, ALL NATIONS, WITH DUE OBSERVANCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL LAW, ENJOY:

1. FREEDOM OF NAVIGATION;
2. FREEDOM OF OVERFLIGHT;
3. FREEDOM TO LAY SUBMARINE CABLES AND PIPELINES;
4. FREEDOM TO EXERCISE INTERNATIONALLY RECOGNIZED RIGHTS IN CONNECTION WITH NAVIGATION AND COMMUNICATION.

ARTICLE 6

1. NO ONE IS ALLOWED, WITHOUT A LICENSE PREVIOUSLY ISSUED BY GOVERNMENT DECREE, TO ENGAGE IN ACTIVITIES IN THE ECONOMIC ZONE WHICH CONSTITUTE AN INFRINGEMENT OF THE RIGHTS STATED IN ARTICLE 4.
2. GENERAL CONDITIONS WHICH A LICENSE HOLDER WILL HAVE TO MEET MAY BE LAID DOWN BY GOVERNMENT DECREE. MOREOVER, WHEN A LICENSE IS GRANTED, SPECIAL CONDITIONS MAY BE MADE IN IT OR OBLIGATIONS ATTACHED TO IT.
3. A LICENSE MAY BE REVOKED AT ALL TIMES ON ACCOUNT OF ACTIVITIES WHICH VIOLATE ONE OR MORE CONDITIONS OR OBLIGATIONS UNDER WHICH IT WAS GRANTED AND, FURTHERMORE, AT THE EXCLUSIVE DISCRETION OF THE APPROPRIATE AUTHORITY, ON THE GROUND OF REASONS WHICH DERIVE FROM THE PUBLIC INTEREST OR IF THE NATIONAL INTEREST MAY SO REQUIRE.
A SIMILAR DECISION WILL MENTION THE GROUNDS ON WHICH IT IS BASED.
IN SPECIAL CASES THIS MAY BE OMITTED.

ARTICLE 7

1. INTENTIONAL VIOLATION OF THE PROVISIONS STATED IN OR RESULTING FROM THIS LAW WILL BE PUNISHABLE WITH A PRISON TERM OF MAXIMUM SIX YEARS AND A FINE OF MAXIMUM FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND GUILDERS.
2. IN THE CASE OF A PRISON SENTENCE, THE JUDGE MAY IMPOSE A FINE AS WELL.

ARTICLE 8

1. NON-INTENTIONAL VIOLATION OF THE PROVISIONS STATED IN OR RESULTING FROM THIS LAW WILL BE PUNISHABLE WITH A JAIL TERM OF MAXIMUM ONE YEAR OR A FINE OF MAXIMUM ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND GUILDERS.
2. IN THE CASE OF A JAIL SENTENCE THE JUDGE MAY IMPOSE A FINE AS WELL.

ARTICLE 9

A PERSON WHO DOES NOT FULFILL ONE OR MORE CONDITIONS ATTACHED TO THE LICENSE, AS STATED IN ARTICLE 6, OR WHO DOES NOT DO SO ON TIME OR IN FULL, OR A PERSON WHO ACTS IN VIOLATION OF SUCH CONDITIONS, WILL BE PUNISHED WITH A FINE OF MAXIMUM ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND GUILDERS.

ARTICLE 10

THE ACTS MADE PUNISHABLE IN ARTICLE 7 WILL BE CONSIDERED AS CRIMINAL OFFENSES AND THOSE MADE PUNISHABLE IN ARTICLES 8 AND 9 AS MISDEMEANORS.

ARTICLE 11

THE OBJECTS USED TO COMMIT OFFENSES AS DESCRIBED IN ARTICLES 7, 8 AND 9, AS WELL AS GOODS OBTAINED FROM THE OFFENSE, MAY BE CONFISCATED.

ARTICLE 12

1. IF THE OFFENDER IS UNKNOWN OR HAS DIED BEFORE THE START OF THE PROSECUTION, THE CONFISCATION MAY BE DECIDED UPON BY JUDICIAL DECREE, AT THE REQUEST OF THE PUBLIC PROSECUTOR.
2. THE DECREE WILL BE MADE PUBLIC BY THE REGISTRAR IN THE ADVERTENTIEBLAD OF THE REPUBLIC OF SURINAME AND/OR IN ONE OR MORE NEWSPAPERS TO BE CHOSEN BY THE JUDGE.
3. THE DECREE WILL TAKE EFFECT, EXCEPT IF A PARTY CONCERNED FILES A PETITION WITH THE REGISTRAR WITHIN TWO MONTHS AFTER PUBLICATION AND IF IT APPEARS IN THE COURSE OF FURTHER INVESTIGATION, THAT NO OFFENSE WAS COMMITTED REGARDING THE MATTER IN QUESTION.
4. DURING FOURTEEN DAYS THE ATTORNEY GENERAL HAS THE RIGHT TO APPEAL DECREES ISSUED IN ACCORDANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 1, TO THE COURT. THE SAME APPLIES TO DECREES ISSUED ON ACCOUNT OF PARAGRAPH 3, RESULTING FROM A PETITION.

ARTICLE 13

IF ONE OF THE ACTS MADE PUNISHABLE IN ARTICLES 7, 8 AND 9, IS COMMITTED

BY OR THROUGH A GROUP OR CORPORATION, CRIMINAL PROSECUTION WILL BE INSTITUTED AND THE SENTENCE PRONOUNCED AGAINST THE ONE WHO ORDERED THE PERPETRATION OF THE ACT OR WHO WAS THE ACTUAL LEADER OF THE UNLAWFUL ACTIVITY OR NEGLECT.

ARTICLE 14

1. THE PUBLIC PROSECUTOR HAS THE AUTHORITY, IN THE CASE OF ACTS MADE PUNISHABLE BY ARTICLES 7, 8 AND 9, TO LAY DOWN CONDITIONS THE VOLUNTARY FULFILMENT OF WHICH WILL CANCEL THE RIGHT TO PROSECUTION.
2. THE LEGAL PROVISIONS WHICH APPLY IN THIS MATTER TO MISDEMEANORS, WILL BE APPLICABLE IN A SIMILAR FASHION TO CRIMINAL OFFENSES AS DESCRIBED IN ARTICLE 7.

ARTICLE 15

1. WITH THE INVESTIGATION OF ACTS MADE PUNISHABLE BY THIS LAW ARE CHARGED, BESIDES PERSONS ASSIGNED BY ARTICLE 8 OF THE PENAL CODE, PERSONS BELONGING TO THE ARMED FORCES OF SURINAME AND/OR OTHER PERSONS, ESPECIALLY ASSIGNED BY THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE AND POLICE.
2. THE INVESTIGATORS ARE AT ALL TIMES AUTHORIZED TO CONFISCATE, OR CLAIM FOR CONFISCATION, ALL OBJECTS WHICH MAY LEAD TO THE DISCOVERY OF THE TRUTH OR OF WHICH THE CONFISCATION OR DESTRUCTION,

TOTAL OR PARTIAL, MAY BE ORDERED.

ARTICLE 16

1. IF THE GOODS CONFISCATED ON THE GROUND OF ARTICLE 15 CONTAIN PERISHABLES, THE ATTORNEY GENERAL MAY GRANT PERMISSION FOR THE SALE OF THESE GOODS OR MERCHANDISE.
2. THE SALE WILL BE CONDUCTED IN PUBLIC BY THE INVESTIGATORS, AND ACCORDING TO LOCAL CUSTOM.
3. PROCEEDS FROM THE SALE OF GOODS OR MERCHANDISE AS MENTIONED ABOVE MAY BE CONFISCATED.

ARTICLE 17

IF THE MATTERS DEALT WITH IN THIS LAW REQUIRE AMENDING FOR THE SAKE OF ITS PROPER EXECUTION, A GOVERNMENT DECREE MAY BE ISSUED TO THAT EFFECT.

ARTICLE 18

THIS LAW WILL TAKE EFFECT ON THE DAY FOLLOWING THE DAY OF ITS PROCLAMATION.

ISSUED AT PARAMARIBO, APRIL 14, 1978

JOHAN H. FERRIER

THE MINISTER OF GENERAL AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS, H.A.E. ARRON

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE AND POLICE, S. BADRISING

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND FISHERIES, J. SISAL